

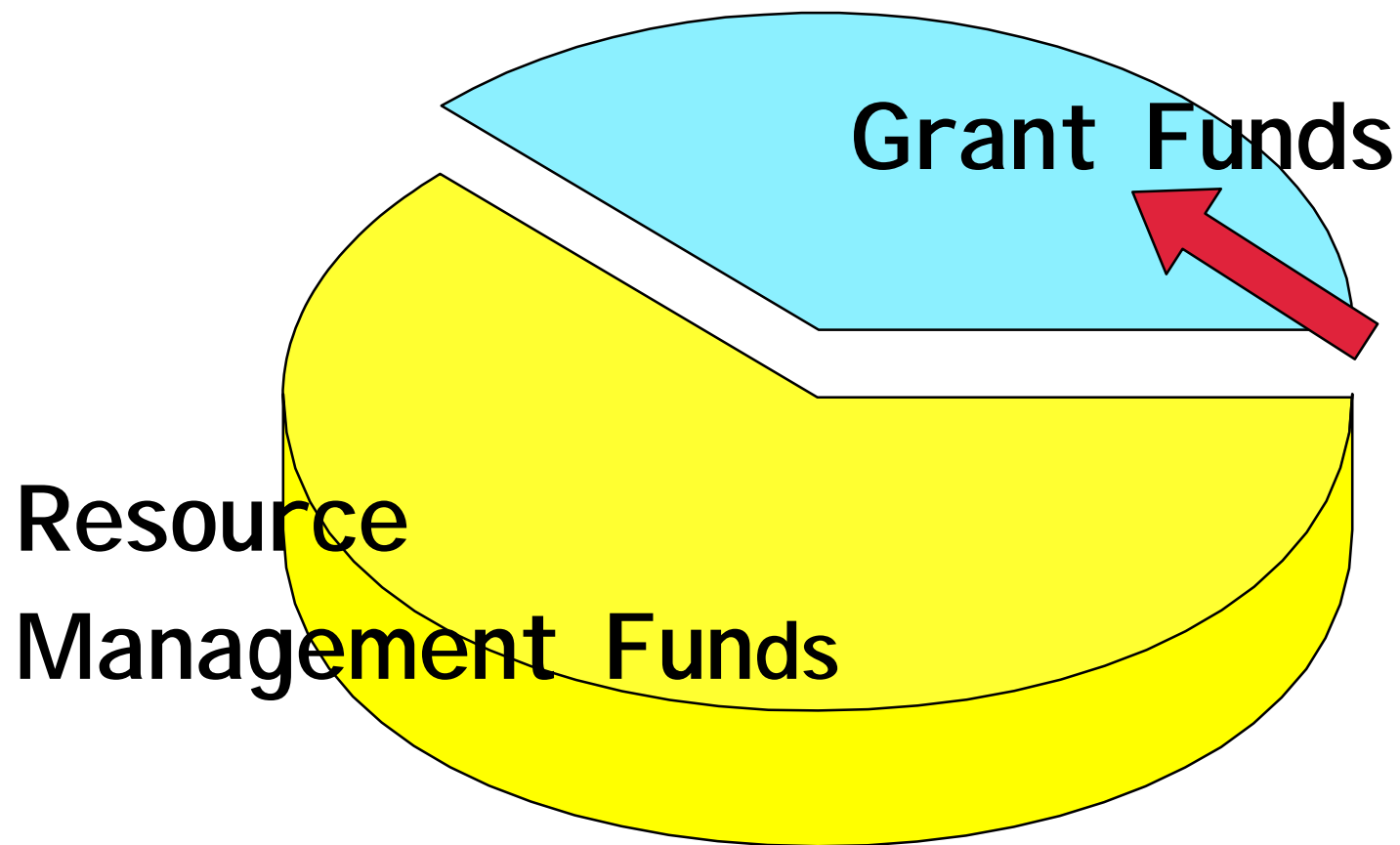


About...

Sport Fish & Wildlife
Restoration...

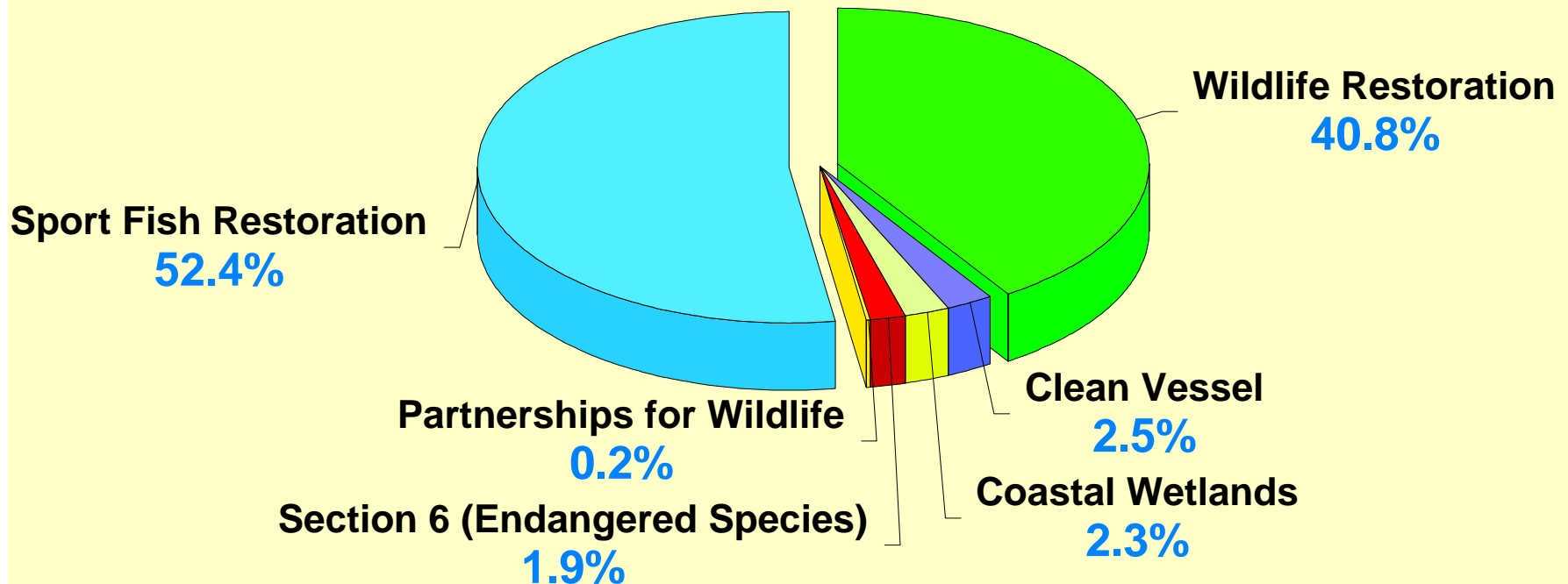


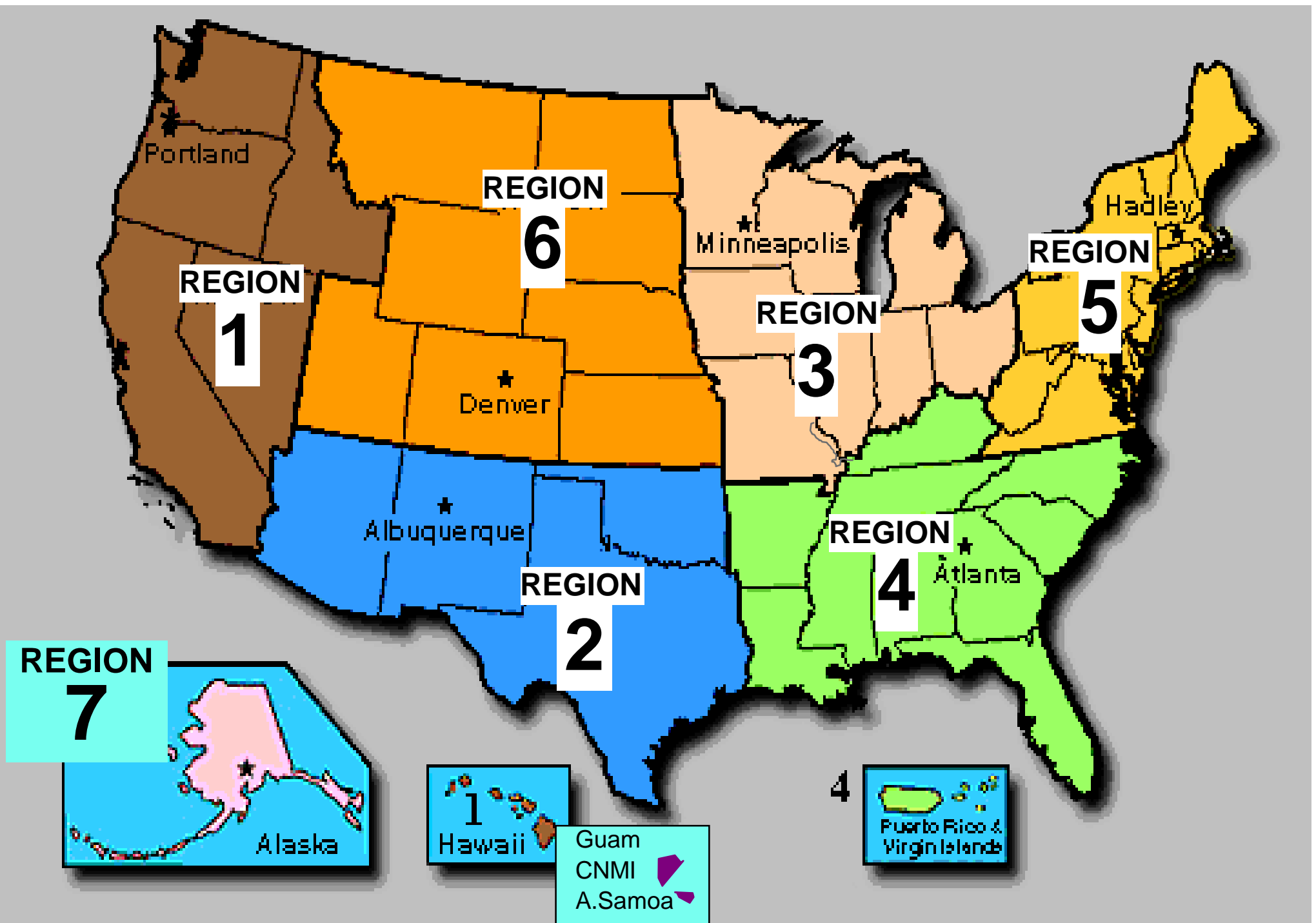
Annual Fish and Wildlife Service Budget



Federal Aid Grant Programs Funds Available Nationwide

Total: \$405,600,000.00





U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Regions

Federal Aid Mission

"Strengthen the ability of State and Territorial fish and wildlife agencies to restore and manage fish and wildlife resources to meet effectively the consumptive and non-consumptive needs of the public for fish and wildlife resources."

Stakeholders





anglers
International Assn.
F&W Agencies
American Sportfishing
Association
SOBA
Manufacturers
Core Regions
archers
Nat'l Shooting
Sports Foundation
marinas
Sport Fishing & Boating Partnership Council
FWS
ALAB
S.Dak.
shooters
State Agencies
Frank Pesika, Lake Andes,
boaters
hunters

Program Cornerstones

- ✗ User pays/user benefits
- ✗ Stable funding
- ✗ State License fee protection
- ✗ Partnership approach







Key State Roles

-  Project Proposals
-  Legal Compliance
-  Project Implementation
-  Project Evaluation



Key FWS Roles

-  Project Review--
approval/disapproval
-  Legal Compliance
-  Technical Assistance
-  Program Overview



The famous 29 word quote.

"...and which shall include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of said State fish and game department..."

-- Senator Willis Robertson

Wildlife Restoration Act

(1937 Pittman-Robertson)

Purpose:

Restoration, conservation, management,
& enhancement of wild birds/mammals;
public use

Eligible:

States & Insular areas--fish & wildlife
agencies (*assent legislation required*)

Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937

Basic Act passed in 1937 --

- ✓ 11% tax on sporting arms & ammo
- ✓ protected license revenue from diversion
- ✓ established "partnership" approach

Wildlife Restoration Act

(1937 Pittman-Robertson)

Funding:

- ✓ Funds available for 2 years
- ✓ Matching funds required
 - 75% maximum Federal Share
 - 10% minimum Federal Share
- ✓ Established apportionment criteria

Apportionment Formula

(Wildlife Program)

Area (square miles) $+$ License Holders
(50%) (50%)



(Maximum 5%
Minimum 0.5%)

**Note: Insular areas
receive 1/6 of 1%**

1970

Public Law 91-503

✓ 10% excise tax on pistols
and revolvers

(Note: 1/2 may be used for
Hunter Education)

1972

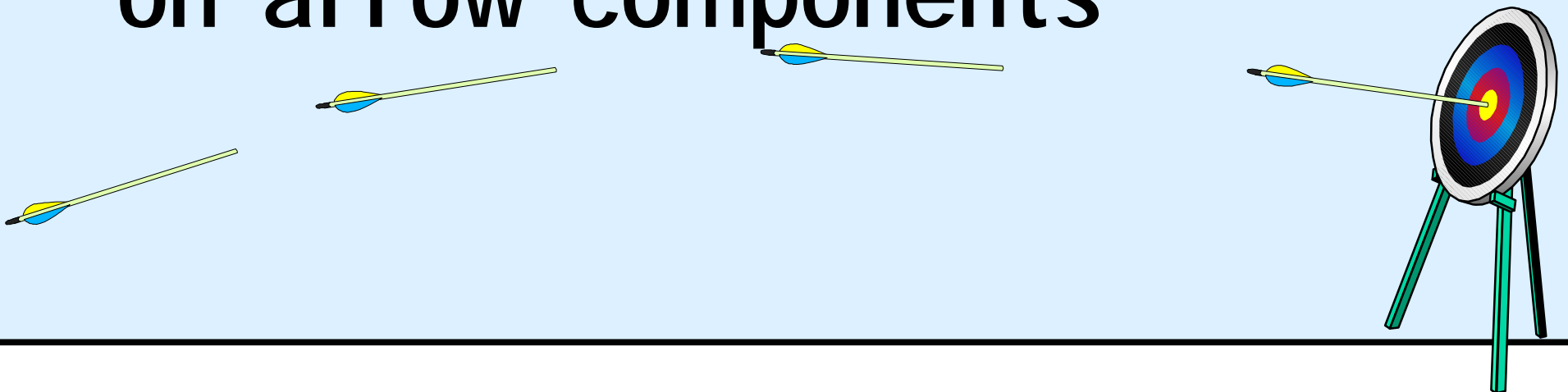
Public Law 92-558

✓ 11% excise tax on bows,
arrows, accessories
(Note: 1/2 may be used for
Hunter Education)

1997

Taxpayer Relief Act

- ✓ H.R. 2014 replaced 11% excise tax on arrows with a manufacturer's tax of 12.4% on arrow components



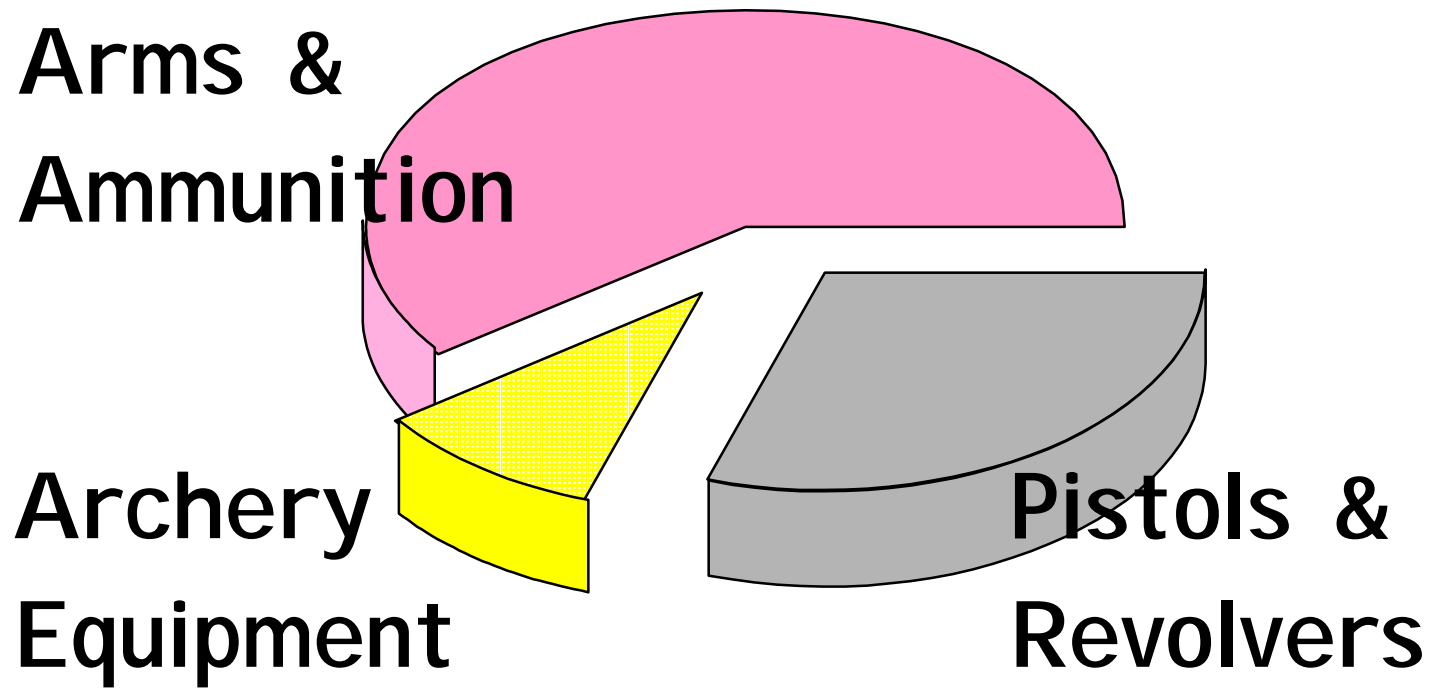
Wildlife Restoration Program



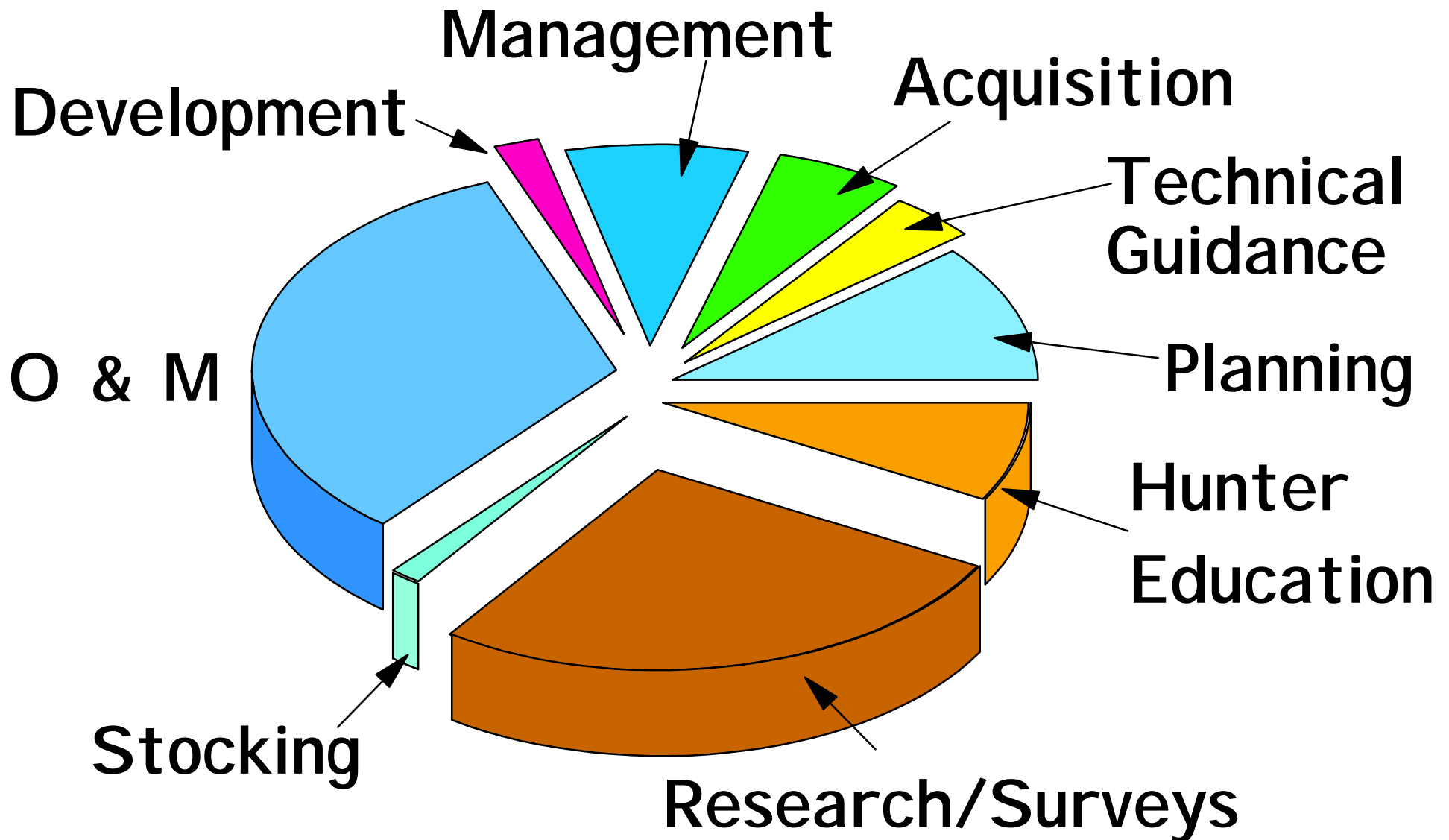
* 1/2 may be used for hunter education

Wildlife Restoration Program

Where does the money come from??



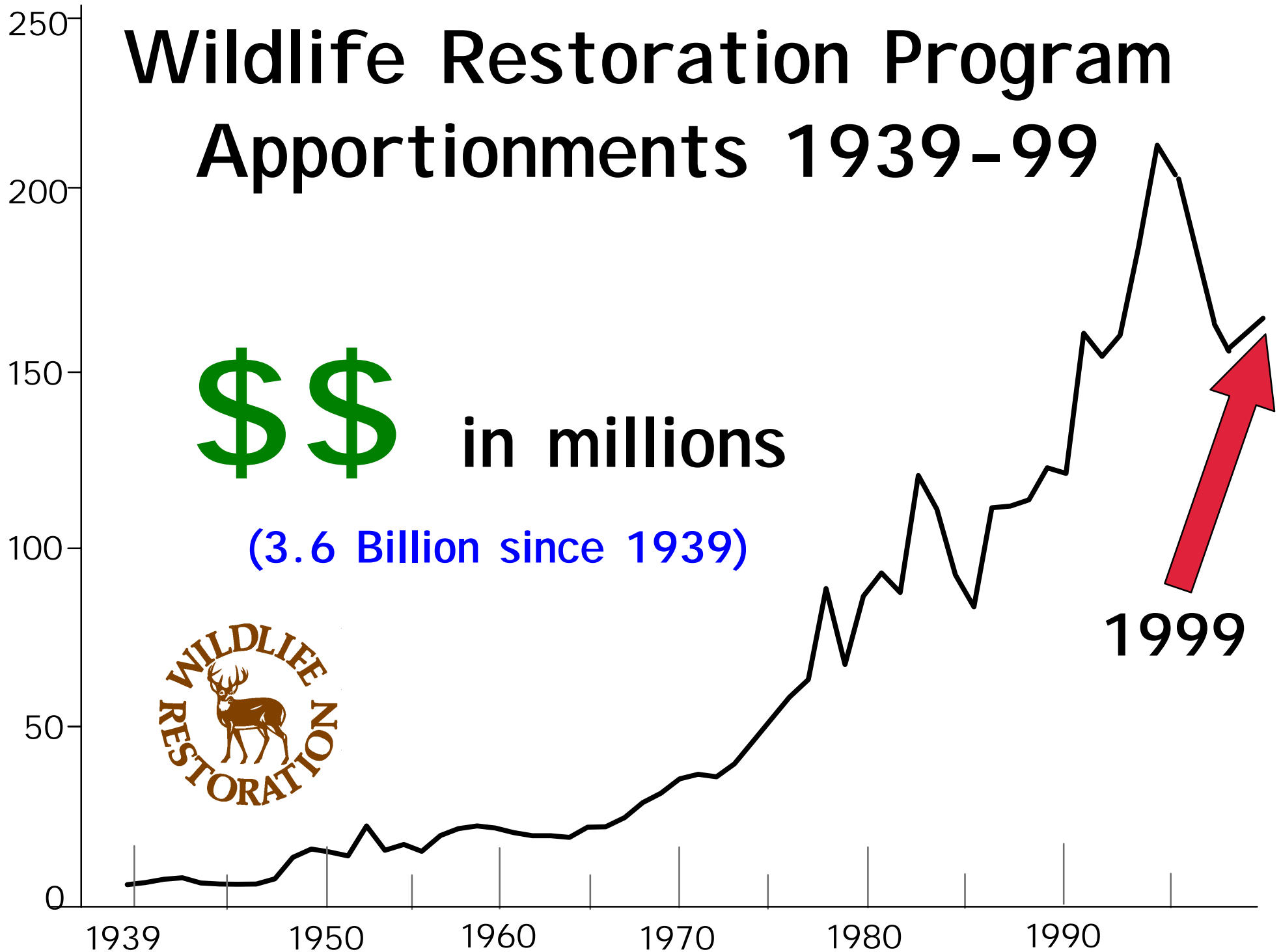
How are Wildlife \$\$ Spent??



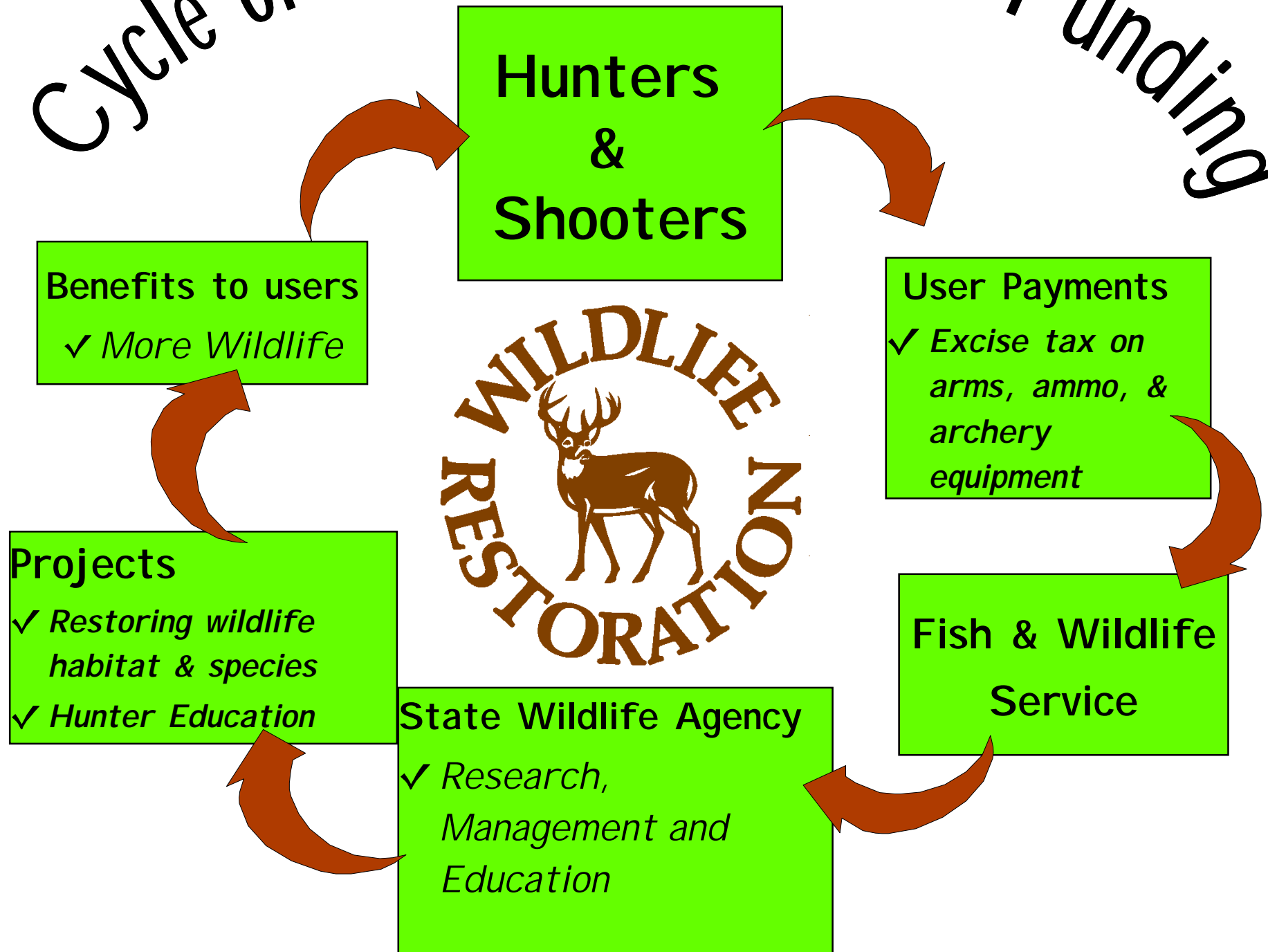
Wildlife Restoration Program Apportionments 1939-99

\$\$ in millions

(3.6 Billion since 1939)



Cycle of Wildlife Program Funding





Sport Fish Restoration Act

(1950--Dingell/Johnson)

Purpose: Restoration & management of fish species with material value for sport or recreation

Eligible: State/Insular area fish & wildlife agencies (assent legislation required)

Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950



- ✓ Captured 10% manufacturer's excise tax on sport fishing equipment
- ✓ Mirrored other provisions of the Wildlife Restoration Act

Sport Fish Restoration Act

(1950 -- Dingell/Johnson)

Funding:

- ▶ Permanent/indefinite appropriation
- ▶ Funds available for 2 years
- ▶ Matching funds required
 - 75% maximum Federal Share
 - 10% minimum Federal Share
- ▶ Established Apportionment Criteria

Apportionment Formula

(Sport Fish Program)

Area (square miles) **+** License Holders
(40%) (60%)



*(Maximum 5%
Minimum 1%)*

Note: Insular areas
receive 1/3 of 1%

1984 Wallop/Breaux Amendment

- ✓ Created Aquatic Resources Trust Fund
- ✓ Broadened list of taxed items
- ✓ Captured motorboat fuels tax
- ✓ Added District of Columbia
- ✓ Authorized aquatic education (max 10%)
- ✓ Mandated motorboat access (min 10%)
- ✓ Mandated fresh/salt water distribution
- ✓ Mandated "maintenance of effort"

1991 Legislation

- ✓ Established Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection & Restoration Act
- ✓ Funding tied to Sport Fish Restoration Account
 - Captured small engine fuels tax
 - 70% to Louisiana
 - 15% to N.A. Wetlands Conserv. Act
 - 15% to Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants

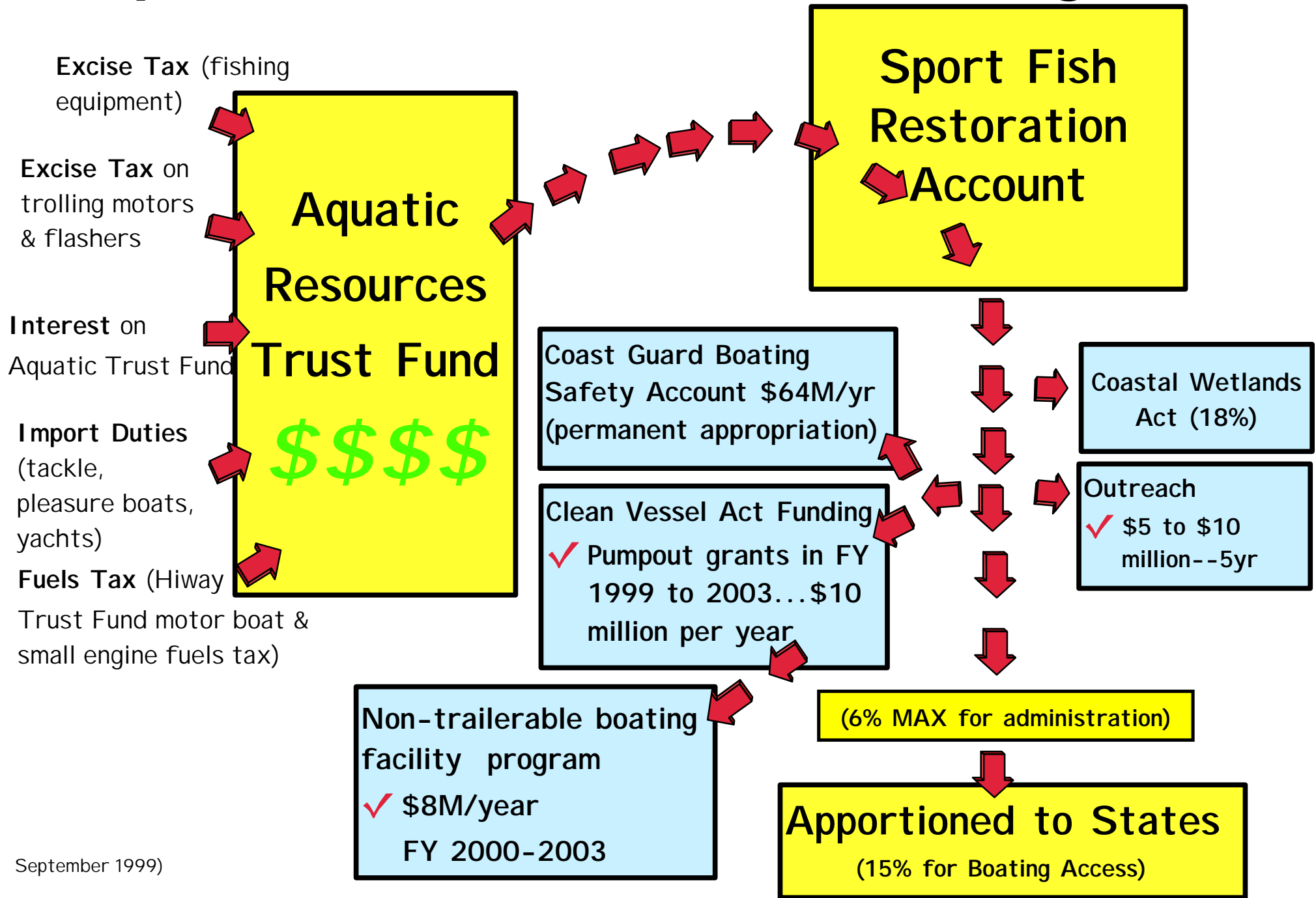
1992 Legislation

- ✓ Increased boating access to 12.5%
- ✓ Made boating access funds available for a 5-year period
- ✓ Provided for regional averaging to meet the 12.5% minimum
- ✓ Established Clean Vessel Program

1998 Sport Fish Legislation

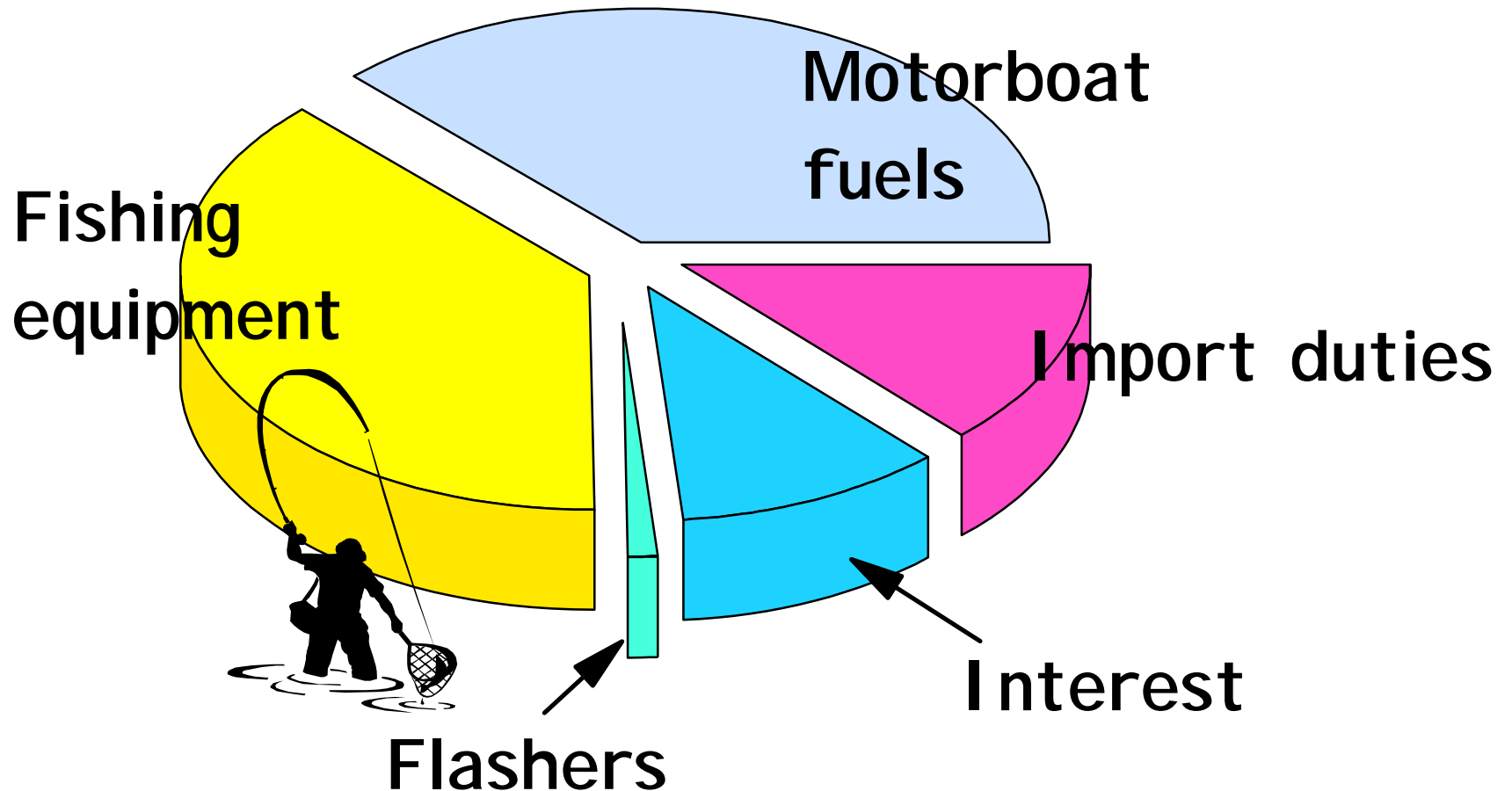
- ✓ Re-authorized motorboat/small engine tax transfers
- ✓ Captured funds directed to deficit reduction
- ✓ Increased boating access to 15%
- ✓ Increased aquatic education to 15%
- ✓ Re-authorized Clean Vessel Act through 2003
- ✓ Authorized up to \$10 Million/yr for OUTREACH
- ✓ Created non-trailerable boating program & a Boating Access Needs Assessment
- ✓ Permanent \$64 Million/yr appropriation to Coast Guard for State Boating Safety Programs

Sport Fish Restoration Program

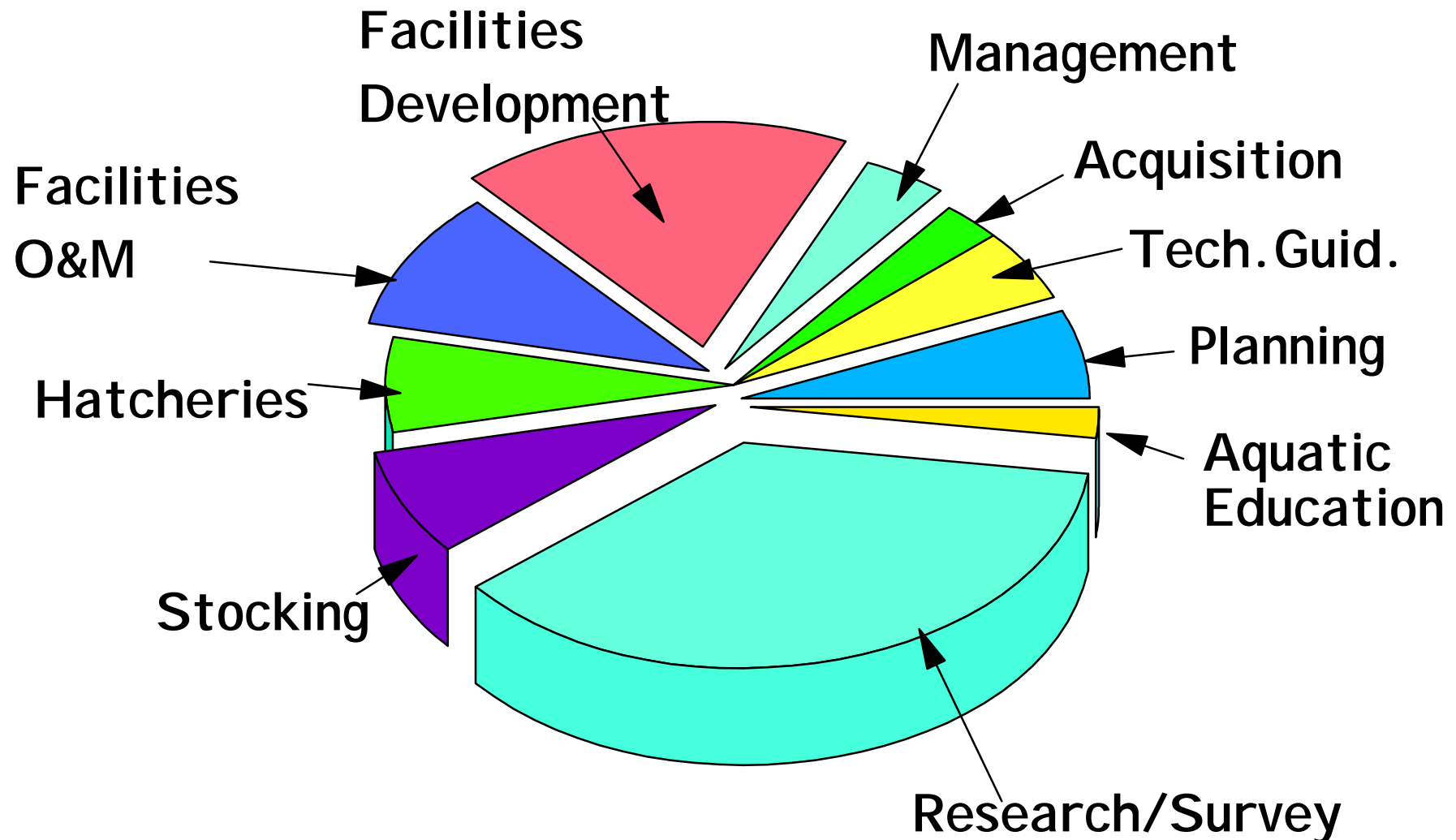


Sport Fish Restoration Account

Where does the money come from??



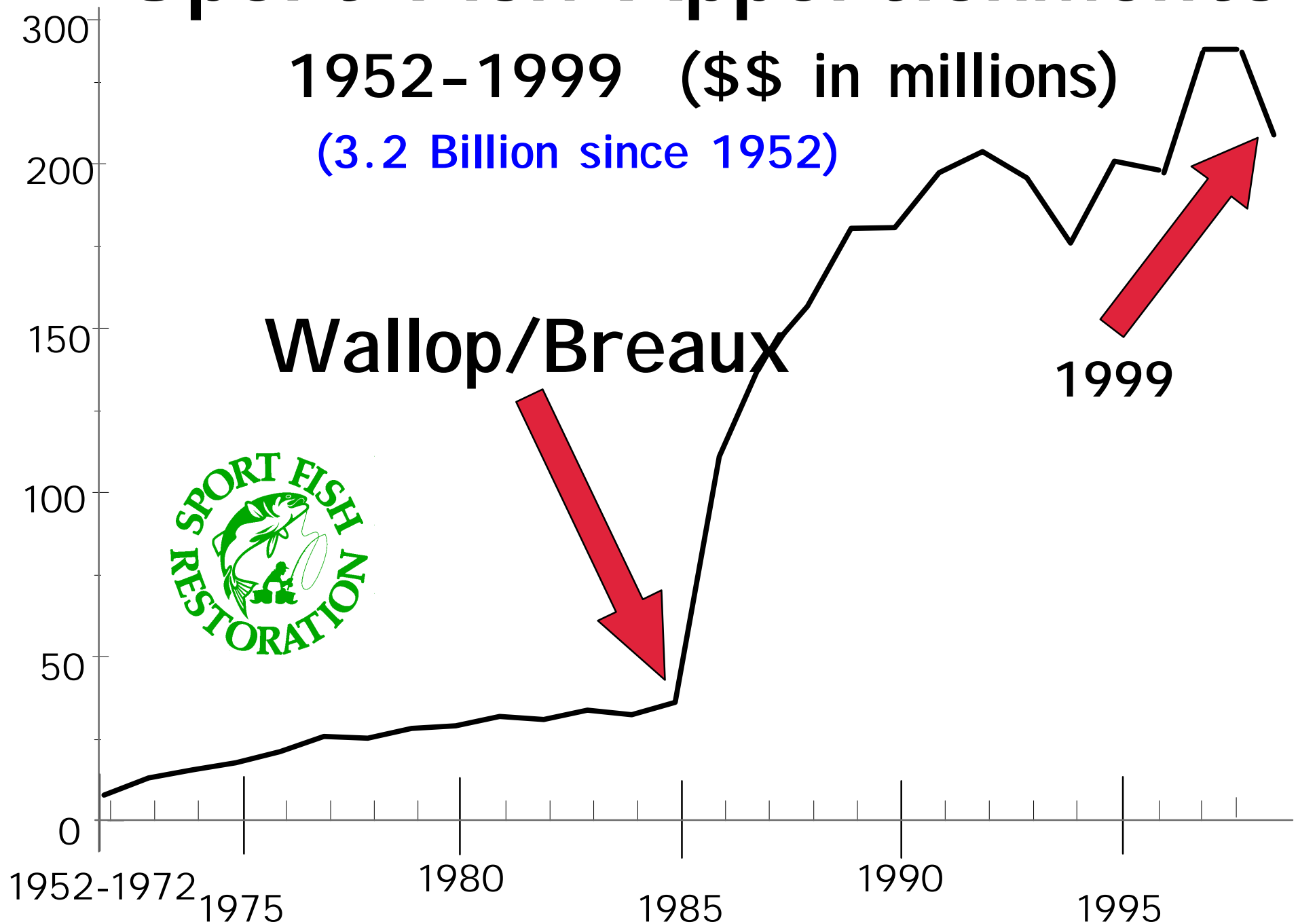
How are Sport Fish \$\$ Spent??



Sport Fish Apportionments

1952-1999 (\$\$ in millions)

(3.2 Billion since 1952)



Wallop/Breaux

1999



Cycle of Sport Fish Program Funding

*Anglers
&
Boaters*

User Payments
(import duties, excise tax,
motorboat fuels tax)

*Wallop-Breaux
Trust Fund*

*U.S. Fish &
Wildlife Service*

State Fishery Agency
(research, management,
education, access)

Projects
(Restoring sport fish
& creating access)

Benefits to users
(More fishing &
boating)



